

Impact of Char Livelihood Programme (CLP) in Household Food and Nutrition Security of Char Dwellers



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1st Edition : December, 2019

ISBN : 984-556-378-3

Price Tk. 100.00
(Excluding Postage) : US\$ 3.00

Graphic Design : Md. Ahsan Ullah Khan

Cover Design : Mohit-ul Alam

Printed by : Shahera Printing Press, Bogura.

Executive Summary

The present study was an exploratory one aiming to evaluate the impact of Char Livelihood Programme (CLP) in household food and nutrition security of char dwellers. Both qualitative and quantitative data were collected from among 845 household members of CLP beneficiaries of first phase (2004-2010) and second phase (2010-2016). The result found that most of the (73%) respondents were illiterate and engaged themselves in wage labour (41%) and agriculture works (23%) but before CLP programme, on average, 67-91% of a family's income came from wage labour. Besides, before CLP more than 70% of families did not have the resources to eat three (03) meals a day but now about 69% population of the CLP program has eaten three (03) times meal in a day. However, about 31% populations has extreme poor who did not meet their daily three times meal and has taken two/one times meals in a day. Before CLP program about 100% of selected families had productive assets worth less than Taka 5,000 (£43.48). But now the situation is almost reverse and 79% family has present assets value more than 5,000 Taka. About 62% families did not have homestead garden and rest of 38% family have own homestead garden for meet their daily leafy and green vegetables in their meals and also sell it for extra income. About 83% respondents had taken protein based food (meat, poultry and fish) in their daily food. Before programme support more than 95% of families collected drinking and cooking water from unsafe sources but after programme support around 95% of families used tube well for collecting drinking and cooking water. The result found that about 70% of families were received Vitamin A capsules and others support from government. Before CLP support, families were 3-5 times more prone to river erosion and flooding but the ratio was decreased due to CLP support. In case of coping strategy almost all the families have own strategies to protect them from vulnerable and only 17% children were well nourished and rest of the children has serious prone to death and risk of acute malnutrition according to UNICEF referred MUAC tape measurement.

Keywords: Char Livelihood Programme, Char land, Food & Nutrition Security and Coping Strategies